TO THE PUBLIC.

With this number of the paper our connection as its Editor and Proprietor, ceases-baying sold the establishment to G. T. GRIPPITH, alty of forfeiture of the claim. The clerk of Eq., of Cincinnati, by whom it will hereafter the Court shall issue certificates of manumission be published. Mr. G. is a Practical Printer, to the persons liberated. One hundred then of some experience in "running" a newspaper, sand dollars is appropriated in the bill to aid in a fine scholar and a gentleman every way wor- the voluntary emigration of the slaves liberated thy the confidence and support of our citizens. by the bill, and other persons of color in the We hope the latter will be accorded to him a District of Columbia, to Hayti. Liberia and othlittle more liberally than it was to us, in order or courtries for the colonization of the blacks. to make his business remunerative. A newspa- The amendments made do not effect the principer is generally made as good as its support ples and plans of enancipation embodied in will warrant, and in order to enable our sucessor to improve the Republican, we ask that every subscriber of that political faith, now taking it, not only continue to do so, but that he go to work to get for it one or more new subscribers. If men would take half the interest in getting subscribers for their home papers that they do in getting up clubs for large Eastern papers, they would have better county papers.

It is a custom of long standing to offer, on occasions of this kind, many regrets, that connections such as we have just severed with our readers, should be broken. We prefer, however, on this occasion to honor this custom in the breach of it, believing that more sensible than a lengthy "whangdoodle" Valedictory, 'Tis true, the position of Editor, is to us not an unpleasant one, and we deprive ourself of this facility of bolding converse with the public, with regret, but "circumstances," that awful arbiter of the destinies of nations, made it necessary

For our political friends, we have done what we believed the best to promote the success of the party for whose interest each labored, and to have made no mistakes—not to have occasion-ally erred in judgment, whilst pursuing this ob-ject, we should have been more than human.

Toward our political opponents we have always endeavored to pursue an honorable course, treating them as men having the same rights that we claimed for ourselves, avoiding personalities, or anything calculated to make them. not only political, but personal enemies.

To those who have given us their suppor re tender our thanks, and ask them to give our essor a fair trial.

Those who have prepaid us, will be credited the amount on the books of our anccessor, and those still in arrears are requested to settle as ast as possible. J. CASKEY.

Now is the time for the go-ahead quali ty of our Generals to develope itself. Time is inestimably precions, not only from the enormous expenses of the Government, but the coming on of the bot and sickly senson in the ex- ly treme South. We have no doubt Gen. Pope and Commodore Foote will very speedily ascertain whether the rebels are prepared further to dispute their passage to Memphis. The rebels may have beavy batteries at Fort Pillow but the chances are that they had conveyed most of their guns first to Columbus and thence to Island No. 10, where they were "possessed" by our forces. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that large numbers of excellent guns were found at the Island and along shore which had not been mounted. It is hoped that Gen. Halleck will at once find himself in conditation to make a rapid advance from Pitts burg Landing. Very much depends upon celerity of operations in that quarter. General Mitchell is probably far advanced by this time toward some point of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, if, indeed, he has not already taen. Fremont, there is reason to think will go forward with a rush. A special dispatch announces that Gen. Milroy has taken Monterey, which is pretty near the geographical center of Virginia. Gen. Banks will not for Richtand, on the Manasses route from Washington. Gen. McClellan is face to face with Gen. Joe. Johnson on the York pininsula and can hardly be detained much longer in front of Yorktown. Gen. Hunter will see that the operations in his department are characterbefore this time. In New Mexico at latest accounts the Union forces were in motion, taking the offensive. In southern Kansas we have a considerable force, burning with impatience for action. It is incredible that they should be kept long in idleness. If it is true that Van Dorn's army has been transfered from Arkansas to Mississippi, Gen. Curtis must be doing

A Day to be Remembered.

forward expeditions. Now is the time to close

Friday, the 11th day of April, 1862, will be marked in the history of the world, with a stone. On that day the House of Representatives passed the bill-which had come from the Senate-for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and all that now is needed is the signature of the President.

The divorce of the government from Slavery has now been effected. And it is a complete divorce—a vincule matrimonii. From year to year has the presence of slavery at the National Capital increased intolerance until a man from a from a Free State, who was not a lickspittle, could have no influence, no social posiion and no peace.

This rebellion has struck a blow at its own breast; it has reached the heart, and from this on the life blood of slavery will trickle down the extremeties untill the whole system of incoluptary servitude shall faint, and stagger and fall. The world will sit as a jury upon the grand inquest, and render its verdict "Died by

Rebel Generals.

The Rebel Generals have had a hard time of it during the war. Garnett was killed at Carrick's Ford; Burtor and Ber were killed at Manasses: Zollicoffer was killed at Fishing Creek; McColloch, McIntosh and Slack were killed at Pen Ridge; A. Sidney Johnson was killed at Pittsburg Landing; P. St. George Cook killed bimself at Richmon I; Tighman we lightered at Fort Henry; Buckner was car at Fort Donnelson; Bushrod Johnson was captured with Backner, and, violating his parels, escr sekall, Gaptt and Walker were take at Island No. 10; Floyd and Pillow are suspended in for running away from Fort Donelson,

Senator Wilson's bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which he intro-duced Dec. 16th, passed the Scante April 3. The average price of a slave it was to be 2300. A claimant making a petition for payment for his slaves is obliged to take oath that he has not home arms in, or given aid and comfort to the rebellion, and such onth of a party to the lition is not considered evidence of the facts therein stated. The owners of slaves shall put upon file the name and description of the person liberated by the bill within twenty days after making claim for payment under the pen-

the original bill.

No More Recruits Wanted. There is something startling in the simple government; that the patriotism and self-denial of our people has volunteered the whole of this guns that thundered against and from Sumter's sert an opposition in the open field dent issued his call for 75,000 men, the South day a "Secesh" times 75,000 men are marshaled around the rebellion, stretching their Briarean arms from the Sabine to the Potomac, and from the Atlante to the plains of New Mexico. The army is full and already on the march.

Fifteen of the 46th N. Y. Regiment were aptured by the rebels, together with a field iece, on Willmington Island, Savannah river.

The New York Herald contains a rus hat the rebel Cabinet has decided to burn Richmond on the approach of the Federal army. It must be gratifying news to property holders in that affligted city. Memphis, too, is to be given up to the flames in case it is likely to fall nto our hands. Quantities of tar and rosin are said to be already prepared by the rebels for that effulgent purpose. The people of Mema thick coating to the bodies of the chief consirators, who have led them into this trouble and as for the rosin, they can keep it to "rosin the Beau" (regard) the first time he makes his

Attention is invited to the change in the dvertisement of the "Stanton English and Classical Institute." Miss Knight is excellentqualified for the position she holds in th

Read the Advertisement of Mr. C. Wm ucu, in to-day's paper. Such an establish ment has long been needed here.

The transfer of Gen. Blenker's Brigade of fighting Germans from the Potomac to the Mountain Department, means business under Gen. Fremont

J. J. Brooks, Esq., a prominet lawyer banker, and one of the weathiest men in Salem. Colembiana county, died on the 26th ult., aged

The Rev. Geo. Gonpox has received as ditional pardon at the hands of Presiden LINCOLN, and is now at liberty.

The Rebel General Killed. GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

Gen. Johnston, the bogus report of whose capture at Fort Donelson gave him a biographical fame two menths ago, is now certainly desposed of at last, as his tarry long this side of Staunton. Gen. Mc-Dowell with a splendid army is in full career of the five rebel "Generals" the other four being Beauregard, Lee, Cooper, and Joe Johnston, He was for balf a year commander of the rebel Department of Kentucky, with his headquarters at Bowling Green, which famous stronghold he evacuated six weeks ago, He is 66 years of ized by vigor and decision. We look for a age, a native of Kentucky, and graduated speedy concentration of his troops, and the de- at West Point in 1826. He was engaged livery of blows worthy of his army. The Na- in the Black Hawk war, in the Texas was vy department promised us some time ago, a of Independence, in the Mexican war, and speedy and overwhelming attack upon New in the war against the Mormons. He was Orleans. It ought to have been commenced Brigade-General in command of the Mili tary District of Utah, and at the opening of this rebellion was in command of the Department of the Pacific. Shortly after the rebellion got under way, his loyalty was suspected, and Gen. Sumner was sent out to suprecede him. Before Gen Sumner renched California, Johnston had left to join the rebele. For fear of being caught he took the overland route, with something. If he cannot, owing to a want of four companions, on mules, and passed forage, go forward, he will come back and rethrough Arizona and Texas, and thence to inforce with his glorious army some of the great Richmond. At first he was appointed to a rebel command on the Potomac: but up-on the great importance of the Western in and finish the rebellion. It is a year this morning since the rebels commenced the war, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.—Cin.Com.April Department being seen by Jeff Davis, he was appointed to take chief command at Bowling Green. He did everything to strengthen that position; and bring as large a force as could be got for its de-fence. But, on being out flanked by our advance on the Cumberland, he incontinently deserted his stronghold, fled to Nashville, from thence to Decuture, from thence to Corinth, and now has fallen-a traitor to his native State and to his country .-Johnston was a little over stx feet high, of a large, bony, sinewy frame, with a grave gaunt and thoughtful face, of quiet unastottering rebellion.

A MEAN MAN GETS HIS DESERTS .- Edmund J. Ellis, extensively known in Central Ohio as the meanest living white man in the country, was recently tried in Mis souri by a Military Commission, and sentenced "to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missouri during the war' and that his types, press, &c., of the Boon County Standard be confiscated and sold for the use of the United States." It appears that Ellis was publishing the Boone County Standard, in the town of Columbia, Missouri, and, true to the instincts of his mean nature, was secessionist. He published several articles in his paper, giving aid, comfort and information to the rebels. He's just the stuff to make a trainer of. Said Ellis, at different times, published the Mt. Vernon Banner, Nevark Advocate, and others. He so means the different paper he had control of that the Demogratic party were glad to of that the Demogratic party were glad to appears that Ellis was publishing the

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG

Desperate Fight of 15 Hours. MMENSE SLAUGHTER OF SIDES. Attack and Repulse of the Enem THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.

gaged. THE BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Over 100,000 Troops En

Pririsacre, April 6th-Midnight In my last letter I stated that I did not be-lieve that any battle would take place for the next ten days between our forces and the rebel troops which were concentrated at Corinth. I was led to this belief by the opinion current was ted to this belief by the opinion current among our officers, that he enemy would en-trench themselves and await an attack at their cherished stronghold named above, and known as the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and Mem-phis & Charleston railways. This being the policy heretofore adopted by the rebel forces, it was supposed it would be adhered to in the The sequel shows that they have present case. The sequel shows that they changed their tactics, and prefer an offe for the grand army of the Union. The fact that the army is full; that six hundred thousand men and more are in arms for the support of the conquer the force already in the field before their government, that the arms for the support of the conquer the force already in the field before their government, that the artistic man and more are in arms for the support of the conquer the force already in the field before their government.

on rather loosely for a few days past on our enormous force, is enough to startle one who less than one year ago, heard the echoes of the even Secession audacity would never dare to aswalls. When, on the 16th of April, the Presifacts I cannot say. Yet no longer than yesterdent issued his call for 75,000 men, the South day a "Seessh" prisoner, who died on the laughed it to acorn and called it a "game of steamer Hiawatha assured them with his latest brag." What do they think now, when eight breath that to-day the battle would take place. Fretan that to day the battle would take place.

Yet no extra measures were adopted to guard
against a surprise, or allow the troops to prepare
themselves for defense in case such an attack
should be made. Thus matters rested until an
early hour this morning.

POSITION OF THE FORCES.

The battle ground chosen for the struggle of to-day occupied a semi-circle of about three and a half miles from the town of Pittsburg, our forces being stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being directly in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg-a small place four miles north of Pitts-

urg Landing.
It has been known for some days past, that proper attention had not been paid to the plafront lines to insure against surprise, and in some cases it had even been neglected altogeth-er. No pickets, it is said, have ever been placed in front of Gen. Prentiss' Division, although it in front of Gen. Frentiss Division, although it was known that the secesh spies and scouting parties were continually hovering even near to the outside row of the tents of his regiments.—
They were to be met by every scouting party which left our camps, and the rencounters of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repay them with interest.

At two o'clock this morning, Col. Peabody of Prentiss' Division, fearing that every was not right, dispatched a body of four dred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force which might be hirking in that direction. The step was wisely taken for a balf mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great slaughter. Those who escaped, fell back to the Twenty-Fifth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest had been of but short duration, and the advance of the Se-cessionists reached the brigade of Col. Penbody just as the long roll was sounded and the mer were falling into line. Their resistance, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general

along the entire front of our line. The enemy in large force had driven in the pickets of Gen Sherman's division, and fallen with vengenne on the 48th Regiment, O. V. M., Col. Sullivan the 70th, Col. Cockerell, and the 72d, Col. Bockland. The troops here had never been in ction, and being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they coold fully understand their position, or on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been removed to Gen. Hurlbut's command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the 2d II-linois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents and applying the torch as they came.

their midst, firing into their tents and applying the torch as they came.

The slaughter, on this first onslaught of the enemy was very severe, scores falling at every rge of the enemy's gons, and all making their best effort to escape, or repel the fee. I however, soon became evident that the Secession force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in corsidorable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it of course falling into the enemy's hands. THE PROSPECT AT THAT HOUR.

At half past eight o'clock the fight had be ome quite general, the second line of division aving received the advance in good order, and made every preparation for a suitable reception

As your correspondent reached the third lin of our forces, he met several thousands of strag glers many of them from the hespitals, but many more who had never witness of the service of the battle field, and who so far had not found of the battle field, and who so far had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion nor threats could induce them to change their course. I must say, that at this juncture, your correspondent was strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull's Run, for appearances indicated that the same scenes were likely to be re-enacted unto this receiver. ed upon this occasion. Men and women came promisenously and by dozens, filling the road; limping, staggering along, in some cases supported upon the arms of comrades or others, but all having the same destination, and bent on the accomplishment of the accomplishment of the

hastened up from Savannah, led to the adop-tion of such measures as put a termination to this uncalled for flight from the battle-field.— A strong goard was posted across the thorough-fares, with orders to halt every soldier whose fares, with orders to half every soldier whose face was turned riverward. Some few of the wounded were allowed to proceed, but the self-constituted goard who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep within the lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentries. All the wagons and other vehicles of trans-portation on their way to the camps were turn-ed back, and the road given asfar as was practi-cable to the use of the ambulances which were cable to the use of the ambulances which were now getting to be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient for the demands of the occasion, there being in many cases but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make up the deficiency. These rattled along over the jagged roads, through the mud, over roots and atones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental heavets by villent series. to leave the regimental hospitals without assist

At ten o'clock the entire line on both sides was engaged in one of the most terrible battles ever known in this country. The roar of the cannon and musicity was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing. The great struggle was more upon the gathered forces which had fallen back on Sherman's position into the next line of tracks.

ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the opponents. Not having had time, in their hasty departure from their camps, to bring forward the hand-stretchen so necessary for the casy transportation of the wounded, such available means as were at hand were adopted, and the soldier's out-stretched blanket received his crippled commde, as the only available method by which he could be contest. Yet I think justice demands that refeated to the received his crippled commde, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were mainted to the conduct of a new region to grow up as to the successful termination of the battle, whose result had been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

With the first hours of daylight it was strately to the successful termination of the battle, whose result had been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

With the first hours of daylight it was evident, however, that the enemy had also been strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have known of the arrival of the proper to mention any case of apparent cowardice which could occur in such a captest. Yet I think justice demands that reference be made to the conduct of a new region of the successful termination of the battle, whose result bad been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

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With the first hours of daylight it was evident, however, that the enemy had also been strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have known of the arrival of the successful termination of the battle, to the successful termination of the successful termination of the successful termination of the successful termination of the successful termi camps, to bring forward the hand-attretchers so necessary for the easy transportation of the wounded, such available means as were at hand were adopted, and the soldier's out-stretched blanket received his crippled contrade, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were manned fell back without help, while others still feught in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their commany officers.

in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers.

A STRUGGLE ON THE LIFT WING.

Finding it impossible to drive back the center of our column, at twelve o'clock the enemy slackened their fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank it by driving it to the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburg Landing. This wing was under command of General Hurlbut, and was composed of the 14th, 23d, 44th and 57th Indiana, the 8th 21st and 18th History. 21st and 18th Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. Sherman, composed of the 54th, 57th and 77th Ohio.—
Taylor's 5th Ohio Cavelry were also in General Hurlpo.'s division, but from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided they were not able to do one half the executive they were not able to do one half the executive the whizzing of the balls over their try, the whizzing of the balls over their

tion the men desired.

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the small arms to nothing save a case brake in a small arms to nothing save a case brake in a state of conflagration. The Mississippi rifle-men, a large and well organized body of good marksmen and desperate men, fought with a valor that was only equaled by those who re-ceived their merring fire, and returned it with ceived their unerring fire, and returned it with an energy which assured them that many of those who had endured the fire of Donelson, steamers beginned it were in the ranks before them

those who had endured the fire of Doneison, were in the ranks before them.

In this quarter it seemed, for the period of nearly an hour, that the enemy would succeed in driving in our forces. Three different times they drove our men slowly before them, until they came in sight of the river, and were plainly visible to those even on the main landing THE GUNBOAT TAKES A HAND.

While the conflict raged the hottest in the quarter we are writing of, the gunboat Tylor passed slowly up the river to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a broadside from her immense guns. The shell went tearing and erashing through the woods, felling trees in their course and spreading havor wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous, and the shell falling far inland, most probably from their direction in the very heat of the Scession force, must have told with most probably from their direction in the very heat of the Secession force, must have told with a startling effect. At any rate, I attribute the failure of the foe to carry the left wing, in a great measure to the well-directed shots of the Tylor. The land force might have been able to have successfully kept back the immense weight of the enemy, but from my observation of the matter, I think they were greatly aided to the mall-directed shots from the cumboat. by the well-directed shots from the gunbont. ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE BATTLE.

Up to three o'clock, it will be remembered, the battle had raged with a fury which defies description. At every point the rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had strvien to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left wing. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on the centre, and fought like tigers. They found our lines well prepared for and in full expectation of their coming; every man at his post, and all willing to bring the contest to a definite conclusion.

efinite conclusion.

In hourly expectation of the arrival of the crees under Generals Nelson and Thomas, who were at Savannah, and to whom message been sent, a fact as well known to the S sionists as ourselves, they made every effort to route our forces before these reinforcements should have come forward. They were, how-ever, fighting against a wall of steel and fire, manued by as brave hearts as ever smelled the essence of guapowder. Volley onswered to volley, and for a time the buttle of the morning was re-enacted over the same ground and with

THE FINAL STRUGGLE OF THE DAY. the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the center for the distance, perhaps, of nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat Lexington, in the meantime, had arrived from Savannah. and after tending a messenger to General Grant get into file, they made as able a resistance as to ascertain the direction in which the enemy was possible, but were, in common with the forthe river on their right. The shots were thick and fast and told with thrilling effect. In the meantime, General Wallace had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing and

appeared suddenly on the right wing of the en emy. In face of this combination of circum-stances, the rebels felt that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and as night was about at for the day a failure, and as night was about at band they slowly fell back, fighting as they went until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, and yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they had entirely got beyond their reach. Thus ends an outline of the battle of the first day.

There is no time or opportunity at this hour to obtain a list, or even any accurate knowledge of the loss by killed, wounded or missing.— Some of our Ohio regiments have suffered se-verely, although the number of those severely wountded is comparatively small. Gunshots in the arms and legs are very plentiful, it seem-ingly having been the object of the enemy to wound rather than kill outright, being in ad-berence to the regime that herence to the policy that it requires four men to take care of one wounded, while none are re-quired to look after the dead.

quired to look after the dead.

ARRIVAL OF GFN. DURLL'S FORCES.

After a wearied watching of several hours of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of General Buell's division appeared on the opposite bank of the river at five o'clock this afternoon. Steamers were immediately sent over and the work of erriage began, the 36th Indiana and the 6th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of General Nelson's division. They were succeeded by Gent Bruce's command, embracing, among others, the 1st and 2d Kentucky. Cheer after cheer greeted the arrival of the reinforcements, a knowledge of their importance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all who had witnessed the events of this dreadful day. Without a moment's delay, they disembarked and marched to the advance, where they rested on marched to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. They had come at a double quick from Savannab, but their comrades in the field bad sustained an unflinching fight for fifteen hours, and they were glad to relieve them, and afford them a few hours' rest.

As I sit to-night writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the Surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs, and arms he scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victums, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been soming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cabias of the steamers, and wherever else they they can find a resting place. I hope my eyes may never again rest upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with breaken arms and legs, others with bullets in their breasts and shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely as an All kinds of conceivable wounds are to exemin all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons. THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT.

in all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons.

It is midnight, and besides the cries of distress, all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a broadside from the gunboats, sending heavy shell into the vicinity of enemy's camps. I should judge they are having a rather sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the peer wounded who are exposed to its peltings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet there are hundreds who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstraces incidental to this terrible war.

ment (I spare the name in consideration of the brave sons of the State) who had arrived at this point the day previous to the battle. They marched to the top of the hill after the battle had begun to wax hot, but soon returned, and could not be induced to go forward at any time afterward. Their officers, at a late hour in the afternoon, rode among them and entreated that they should fall into line. They told them that their brothers in arms had

ry, the whizzing of the balls over their heads, and the sight of the wounded momentarily carried past them, was to much fury was being poured out upon it with the de-termination that it should give way. For near ly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the The officers then denounced them as cowards, and warned them that a six pounder should be fired in their midst. Just at that time the steamer Planet rung ber during the day, immediately withdrew her fustenings and put out into the stream. The War Eagle, rather slow in the movements of its crew, was overran by the cow ards, who refused to return to the landing until they was satisfied there was no intention on the part of the steamers to go away and leave them in the land of "Se-

How different was the action of this reg iment from that of a score of others might mention who stood manfully in the fight'amid a shower of bullets such as seldom fall in any battle of modern times especially on this side of the Atlantic. It must not be forgotten, that in this fight there were engaged troops who had not tasted a mouthful of food since the previous night, and who in the trying peculiarities of the occasion, knew nothing save the great work in which they were engag-

At the same time I would say that if I were a connoissuer in the art of war, and felt no interest in the result, I could not pay too high a complement to the bravery and persevereance of the rebel troops. It seemed that they had staked their entire prospects and hopes of success upon the issue of to-day and they could not make up their minds to retire. General Beauregard had promised them

that they should drink, to-night, of the waters of the Tennessee river. Having unlimited confidence in the great hero of Bull Run, they beleived him and felt that it must be verified. They disputed every foot of ground in the face of our soldiers and charged time and time on our lines only to meet with repulse after repulse at every effort. The first day,s trial was unsatisfactory, and they retired a few miles in the rear to await the coming day for a second attempt.

MISCRILANESUS.

It useless to attempt to chronicle all the various incidents of the day, as they are told in every circle. All agree that it was not only the hottest work they had experienced, but also that at several times the danger was most threatening in regard to the enemy's defeat could inspire. The fire ted by the conscription is the preservat driving in of our lines. Those who were from the rebels was not, however, so vig- of the rebel army in its present present at the different onslaughts made

Nothing but the strongest detirmination on the part of both officers and privates, and the good service of the gunboats, prevented the worst fears on our part from being realized.

I do not think it proper at this time to

ecord the statements made as to the damage done our troops. Such and such a regiment was said to be badly cut up, and to a certain extent, those commands which were in the first attack surprised by the enemy, did suffer considerable loss yet not so heavy as was first supposed. Regiments able to muster, on the previous evening, at dress parade, some six hundred men, when an effort was made to collect tervals, but with little or no effect; them to night, did not count one third that number. Later in the evening, how-ever, they came in singly or in squads unbe slightly wounded, the shock having been sufficient to throw them from their

It is known that Gen. Prentiss was to en prisoner in the early part of the day Col. Peabody, Acting Brigadier in the Sixth Division, was killed soon after the fight began, Major Powell of the 25th

because they occur to me as I write. Many of the regiments who have sus-sined the brunt of the entire day's fight have not tasted one mouthful of food since last night, nor can I see how they are to be supplied with any to night. They are beyond their camps, and cannot, in the darkness, be reached by wagons ladened As I write this I just learn of the deaths with stores, of which there is an almost endless quantity here. Even if such stores were in their possession, they have no means to cook with their kettles left behind, and the beating rain being sufficient to extinguish any fire which they might No order had been given to keep cooked rations on hand previous to the fight, because it was but little expected that any would be needed in so, short a

The Second Day's Fignt. PITTSBURG, April 7th, 1862. During the all horrors of the night, the

steamers lying at this point, which were

not too heavily laden with stores or too

those on shore, and returned lustily by about twelve thousand men, while who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to this terrible war.

There is no need of endeavoring to deny that this is the battle of the great rebellion. No harder firing has ever been done in a contest which has ever taken place in this or any other country. Soldiers stood at their guns and fed them with cartridges, hour after hour, from early dawn until sunset. Officers have been present whenever their presence could afford encountry, and worm, for contragement to their men; and privates, have, muskens in hand, hungry, thirsty, and worm, for a childs recreation. Among the troops for a childs recreation. Among the troops had easy the triffing increase in numbers, may for a many, I fear I should do some in-

main Corinth road, a point to which they ann, Wisco seemed strongly attached and which at no iments. time did they leave at all unprotected .-It mattered not where the main force was the service, and who has just returned from

questing the loan of a box of ciones and a bottle of wine, and extending an invitation to the gunboat officers that they should visit him at his headquarters, under an oak tree near the river's bank. He also assured nificant statement touching the trade in them that "they should see some man-ofwar fighting to-day."

At the conclusion of yesterday's fighting, Gen. Grant had assured the soldiers that "they should be in Corinth to-night," and those who had heard of his predicget there.

ring of the morning, the contest had again tions at home, and men of real moral spread in either direction, and both the worth. The fact is, this thing of buying main centre and left wing were actively and selling substitutes is abominable all engaged. The Rebels were, however, not around. The men who came here from so anxious to fight their way to the river's the country to buy them are run mad un-bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again zy with fear lest they should fail to obtain expect if brought again under the power- them, and seem willing to spend their last ful guns of the Taylor and Lexington, dollar in the effort." whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping a careful watchfulness for any sigus they might be able to gather as 10 the exact location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched away o their right.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. Notwithstanding the continued rebuff of he rebels wherever they had made their assaults, up to 12 o'clock they had given no evidence of retiring from the field .-Their firing had been as rapid and vigorous at times as during the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well directed, nor so long confined to one point of attack.

Still further reinforcements now began o arrive. The steamers Crescent City, Hiawatha, Louisville, John Warner, and others, having left Savannah, loaded to the guards with troops belonging to General Buell's command. These immediately mounted the bill and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen.

So far the fight of the morning had been waged some one and a balf mites within our former lines, and but a short distance from the river's bank, in a due westerly di-

At half past 11 o'clock the roar of the present at the different onslaughts made on our left wing, declare that they could not but fear, at every instant, that it would give way before the pressure.

These who were the rebest was not, however, so vigorith rebest army in its present organization, and "in the presence of the invading fee."

The rebellion is evidently nearly in its present organization, and "in the presence of the invading fee."

The rebellion is evidently nearly in its present organization, and "in the presence of the invading fee."

The rebellion is evidently nearly in its present organization, and "in the presence of the invading fee." whole column, and apparently disclaining stand-point. any motive which could be considered as proximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battleing at every dangerous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect.

AT NOONDAY. It was now a matter settled beyond dispute, that the enemy was retreating. They were making but little fire, and heading their entire Column for Corinth, by both roads leading in that direction. divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upor their rear, which they still returned at in

THE CHARGE OF THE CAVALEY. I have neglected heretofore to mention that, from Sunday, neon until night, and til their number was considerably augment-ed. Certain officers were stated to have have now reached, in this outline descrip been killed who were afterwards found to | tion of the battle, not less than three thou sond cavalry, had remained seated in their saddles on the hill-top overlooking the rivorses, and these returning to camp had er, patiently and earnestly awaiting the arriven foundation to the stories of their ri- rival of the time when an order should come to them to pursue the flying enemy That time had now arrived, and a courie from Gen. Grant had scarcely delivered his message, before the entire body was in mo-

Those who have never witnessed Missouri falling mortally wounded near to charge of so large a force of horsemen him. I merely refer to these at this place should have been there to have seen the wild tumult of the eager riders, and apparently equally excited steeds. The enemy had been driven beyond our former lines, and are in full retreat in the direction of Corinth.

> of Lieut. Col. Canfield, of the 72d Ohio, Capt. Bestram, of the 54th Ohio, and Capt. Warner, of the 48th Obio. The case of the former named officer is peculiarly affecting. His amiable lady has reached here in company with her young son, in time to learn that her husband has been sent to Savannah severely wounded; he is now dead, and his body has been placed to Paducha. Capt. Bertram's body will be sent forward to Cinetram's body THE FORCE ENGAGED, AND THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As near as I can estimate the As near as I can estimate the entire force engaged in the conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle at as bemuch filled with the wounded, were ening about sixty thousand, on the rabel side,
gaged in ferrying the troops belonging to
Nelson's division from the opposite shore,
Every load was greeted with cheers from witnessed an addition to our troops of those who had so opportunely arrived to the testimony of rebel prisoners taken to-

rival of the new Union troops, they were but few especially. The Illinoians, already the first to open the battle, which they famous at Donelson, fought like devils to did about 7 o'clock, and with considerable sustain their well earned reputation. The alacrity. The attack then began from the same may be said of Missouri, Obio, Indi-

An old Surgeon, who has been long in engaged nor where the fight raged the the field for the first time since the battle fiercest, there was still at all times evidence that the safe security of that thro-fare was continually cared for.

began, said to me as he sat down to-night on the river bank: "I have been present at both Ball Run and Fort Donelson, but Gen. Nelson, on taking his position on they were skirmished to what I have seen the left wing last night, had dispatched a since yesterday morning." Such, it seems, a messenger to Lieut. Gwynne, of the is the testimony of all with whom I have gunboat Taylor, with his compliments, re- conversed in relation to this great contest.

Matters at Richmond A Richmond correspondent of the New rebel army substitutes in the Seesh capi-

"Our chief article of commerce now-a days is a commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from \$100 to \$200, again to 500, and tion in regard to the taking of Fort Don- from that to \$1,000 to \$1,500. The cheapelson, made three days previous to that est kind now offering commands \$500 time, looked somewhat cheerfully to such readily. A wretch named Hill has been a result, although they felt confident that making enormous sums, as much as from it would take some more hard fighting to \$3,000 to \$5,000 a day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very ALL THE LINE AGAIN ENGAGED.

Within half an hour from the first fistricken Marylanders of high social posi-

The blustering and fire-enting press Richmond begins to talk of the capture of that city in a subdued tone. The Examiner has been the most rampant about "dying in the last ditch," but it now sadly

It is certain the North regarded the demonstration against Richmond as the grand coup of the war, and we need not conceal from ourselves that the danger is serious and formidable.

It is believed that, while heavy bodies of troops will attempt to cross the country from different points on the Potomac, in conjunction with an army marching up the Valley from Winchester, the heaviest colour river estuaries and a march attempted

along our eastern peniusulas. The desperate condition of affairs in Richmond and the bogus Confederacy, is fully shown in the fact that Jeff. Davis, on the 31st untimo, transmitted to the re-Congress a message recommending univer sal conscription—the enrollment of all white male citizens of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 for military service, to be called out at once; and those over 35 to be regarded as a reserve, to be called out hereafter!

The Richmond Whiq gives its reluctant attle almost shook the earth in this vi- adhesion to the measure as dictated by the cinity, for the Union guns were being fired overruling necessity of saving the Repubwith all the energy that the prospect of lic. The grand and saving effect anticipa-

last grasp, judging from the Richmond

Negro Regiments.

It is said that the Seceretary of War considering a proposition to garrison the re-captured Southern forts with negro regments during the sickly season. The rebels have set an example in this respect .-Regiments of well drilled and capable negroes have been formed in different parts f the South since the war becan, and although the slaves have been held to the practice of arms against their will and under the immediate terrors of coercion -deserting in squads as soon as opportunity offered-the fact that they have been so employed shows that they can be used as soldiers.

Morally and physically, the negroes of the South who have been emancipated by the fortune of war from the control their masters are fitted to beco auxiliaries to our military operations during the coming summer, should the w in. They are acclimated to the South, and can endure the missms that would prove fatal to the solders of the North .-They are strong, and many of them are intelligent. They may be more safely trusted with arms than the whisky-drinking and quarrelsome rebel forces; enger to prove their gratitude for the efits which freedom, brought to then der the shadow of our flag, has given t In case of the circumstance of the un-paign through the sultry heats of July to August, a few regiments of able both colored man, carefully drilled by our officers, and commanded by white a could hold all the forts and towns that. forces have recaptured from the enem new-born love of freedom daves would serve a main relieving our soldiern garrison life.—N. Y. J.

red in the city yesterds in relation to the Stanwiddy were tacking the loyal codia